

DIMORPHO-DICHOGAMY IN JUGLANS AND CARYA.—Referring to a note by Mr. Pringle, in No. 12, Vol. 4, it may be interesting to note that in the grounds of Dr. Dunton, in Germantown, there is a very large *Carya oliviformis*, supposed to have been introduced to the garden through the agency of Mathias Kin, in the early part of the present century, which bears nuts very freely every year, as I believe. The nearest tree that I know of its kind is at the Bartram garden, some fifteen miles away. Single specimens of *Juglans cinerea* are not uncommon in Germantown gardens, with other trees a quarter or a half mile away. Groups of them are not uncommon in the Wissahickon two or three miles away from the gardens. These trees generally bear. Some years along the whole line of the Wissahickon there is not a nut to be found. When there are any at all, they are found on every tree.—THOMAS MEEHAN.

MR. M. S. JONES' COLORADO NOTES.—*Malvastrum coccineum*.—Without questioning the accuracy of Mr. Jones' determination, I yet feel moved to "suspend judgment" on the noxious qualities of this species. It seems so incredible that a malvaceous plant should have this fearfully toxic property, that it will be safer to believe the stock men have not sent the real culprit. "Twelve hundred sheep dying in four hours," does not strike those acquainted with the vegetation about Pueblo, and the nature of the ovine constitution, as being particularly careful records of the facts.

*Neillia Torreyi*.—In addition to the pubescent ovaries, it may be noted that the calyx and pedicels have the same character,—the calyx indeed often quite woolly. This is particularly the case with specimens I collected in 1871, in what is now Englemann's canon. This thick pubescence seems to follow all the forms found in Colorado, and is a good distinguishing mark from the Eastern species, *N. oppulifolia*. Beside there is another good character not noted by Mr. Watson, in the calyx, which has its sepals obtuse, while in the Eastern species they are apiculate as the carpels are. Botanists speak of the *N. Torreyi* as a "small species with small leaves and flowers," but this is only true as regards the altitude at which it is found. I have some specimens gathered in 1873, exact locality not noted, in which the whole plant was not probably over a foot high, with the leaves smaller than the most stunted *Ribes rotundifolium*, which in that condition, they much resemble. Some from the high hills at the entrance to South Park, through Golden Gate, gathered in 1871, were from plants two to three feet high,—while the specimens gathered near the mouth of Englemann canon, in 1871, were from bushes, as large as the average of those we see of *N. oppulifolia* in the East.

*Aquilegia chrysantha*.—Mr. Jones says he has seen *Aquilegia chrysantha* "occasionally," with "both colors of flowers on the same plant." By "both colors" I infer he meant the blue of *A. coerulea* and the yellow of *A. chrysantha*. This would be a valuable fact if there be no mistake in the plant in Mr. Jones' mind. As he refers to finding the plant near "Colorado Springs," I may fairly suggest some